they received from the Treasury. The amount of the duty, and whether it should apply to all for the pursuit of office is so general at this ive, against the unstamped notes, their circulation would be effectually checkmated.

The paper-money wing of the Democracy was still more against the bankrupt act against bankrupt banks than against the stamp tax on of the party to which they professed to belong, early defeated all the bills. The open objection dame from the lawyers, with their profess. been subjected to commissions of bankruptcy But this remedy was not of English, but o Roman origin, as its name would show ("ban-cus" and "ruptus;") and bankers were the also shows. "Broken Bench" is the English of the Latin name, and was so called becaus the bankers (money-changers of that time, as now in the East) had their benches in public places, on which they sat and did business; and when any one became delinquent, or criminal, he was driven away and his bench was broken. And thus, in its origin, bankruptey was a process against banks and bankers, and in Great Britain; and hence retains its so broken being the sign and warning to the public that the banker himself was insolvent. and deprived of his place of doing business. Banking in the United States is the most up

restrained and unsafe that there is in the world and massfe even for solid and well-conducted banks, there being enough of the unsolid and few years, and to drag down the rest wit The laws put few restraints or penaltic upon them; and these restrain's and penalties are regularly repealed just as often as the comname in some places, and by facts in others, a money Democracy was accustemed to call "free swindling." Anybody becomes banker that pleases, and issues small notes, and sends them off to a distance to be circulated, and lost and to sink upon the hands of the laboring people.† A favorite plan is to issue notes a one place, payable at another far off, out of the way, and difficult to be got at, so as to compe the holder to submit to a shave. That modof doing business was invented by a Scotchman of Aberdeen, in 1806; but he was in Great Britain, not in the United States; and the British Minister and the British Parliament im mediately took cognizance of the inventor and his imitators, and placed them all in the cate gory of swindlers, and so put an end to their operations. No stamp duty, no bankrupt act, and no requisition to keep any proportionate amount of hard money on hand, completes the license and subounded freedom, and the per fect title to periodical explosions, which belong

This last requisition, that of keeping on hand an amount of hard money proportionate to their liabilities, seems to be unknown (even in name) in the United States; yet that requisite is a legal and fundamental condition of the Bank of Eng and; and the proportion of one-third in gold of the total amount of its liabilities in circulation and deposites is the rate enforced;

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON BANKS AND CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON C TASKT, Nov. 15, 1857.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:
GINTLAMEN: Many papers, desirous of the establishment of a National Bark, are quoting what Gere and Jackson and in favor of such an institution at the beginning of his Presidency I have to remind all such rappers, that what was so said was read of the Constitution, and thus, after he saw that prospect, he said mothing more in favor of banks, National art of the labilities, including deposites, say twenty-one militons of increased and preserve the hard-monge currency of the Constitution, and thus, after he saw that prospect, the said mothing more in favor of banks, National and preserve the hard-monge currency of the Constitution and preserve the hard-monge currency of the Constitution of the punders of our Government had secured (as they believed) for us. The plan of that restoration and preserve the hard-monge currency which the founders of our Government had secured (as they believed) for us. The plan of that restoration and preserve the hard-monge currency with the public can always see when the bank has crossed the line of safety. How different this from banking in the United States, namely: I. To evive the gold currency, by correcting the erroneous standard of 1791. 2. To create a demand for hard money, by making it the exclusive currency of the Forderal Treasury.

3. To make sure of this hard money, by keeping it in ins countresseries. 4. To suppress all paper currency and that con thing was wanting to complete the individual proportion and where five, it is required to be an attribute of sovereignty, and expressed the line of safety. How different this from banking in the United States, or one hard of the required to be an attribute of sovereignty, and expressed the line of safety. How different this from banking in the United States, and the disable of the disabl

censes a demand on had money, by making it the exclusion care early the Federal Transult, and the exclusion care early the Federal Transult, and the exclusion care early the Federal Transult, and the exclusion controlled the early of the early dollars, by a stamp duty. A Towns H and the early dollars, by a stamp duty. A Towns H extraor duty, and the there was en indebted for twenty years' exception—from 1837 to 1857. First have supersulted and depreciated curvately; also, the carrying the country through a former which a peace without peace and the early and the early in the country through a former which a peace which a peace of the twenty and with the pathie securities above in the twenty and with the pathie securities above in the twenty of the late. Bank of the United States; and when are indebted for twenty served to the ward of the twe had in the curvate, and the early of the late Bank of the United States; and when the early in the curvate, a great part of them finds from the beginn for work and makes the other out of the field. 2. It is the pathies of the plan for what we now secured to the plan for what we now secured t of its own money in its own free suries, was accommending these three scenaries, and also of those among whom it is acattered; all that is so sunk being clear gains to the manufacture.

1 Every three months you may see in the reading the connewspapers a solice in algorithms and assess induced to set up manufactories of small paper, to be sent abroad and sunk upon the hands of the saw of the saw of Eugland, from the lank of Eugland the two others—the two for the imposition of a stamp duty on all paper money under twenty dollars, and for a bankrupt act against defaulting banks. Bills were repeatedly brought into Congress for both purposes, but were always defaulted by the defaulting that the contempt and discrete of small notes, that he or she that receives one hurries off to lay it out for something not defeated by the defection of the paper-money wing of the Damberatic party.

The most plausible of the open objections laid by and kept, and added to, until enough hurries off to lay it out for something not The most platinible of the epen objections made against the stamp duty was in the extensive machinery for its collection. That was answered by providing a clear in the Treasury Department for a superintendent of the business, and the clerks of the Era, requests us to republish the author of a State Government Chaplains, lately noticed in the collection. That was answered by providing a clear in payment, he must receive the change in the prohibition to our Constitution against the bringing of negroes into Indiana prevail, or laugural, the organization of a State Government for Kansas is left exclusively to the Constitution, without any other restriction or limitation on its power than a conformity to the paper; and for that purpose the mean est, most ragged, dirry, and worthless, will allow the following the content of the prohibition to our Constitution against the cincinnati Platform, and the President's bringing of negroes into Indiana prevail, or laugural, the organization of a State Government for Kansas is left exclusively to the Constitution, without any other restriction or limitation of the business, and the clerks of the United States Supreme Court? It should be recollected that our Constitution, authority of the United States Supreme Court? It should be recollected that our Constitution, and contend that by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the prohibition to our Constitution against the Cincinnati Platform, and the President's bringing of negroes into Indiana prevail, or laugural, the organization of a State Government for Kansas is left exclusively to the Constitution, without any other restriction or limit at the prohibition to our Constitution and the Cincinnati Platform, and the President's the Cincinnati Platform, and content the Cincinnati Platform, and content the Cincinnati Platfo ways be picked out and shoved upon him. short, such are the evils, the crimes, the demoralization, and cheating, of small paper, money, that all nations, except the United

noney, was, that there was not gold and silver. United States; and the ready answer to that and that exactly enough would come to the Uni-ted States, if we would only create a demand Here a note is reissued until it is worn out; the Government currency, and suppressing ted States, or been obtained from our own mines, about four or five times as much gold they are required by their superic a. as the business of the United States could emmillions of dollars, and the business of the Uni-ted States would only employ about two hundred millions. This is not guess-work, but bottomed upon authentic data; for the statistics of political economy show that nations can only use certain amounts of money, some more, some less, according to their pursuits. Thus, a highly manufacturing country, where the employer | Chaplains for Congress, and also or the United payment of operatives, and in the construction tity of money required is far greater than in an icultural and planting country, where the farmer raises his own supplies, and has his crops and produce to pay large demands. And therefore England, the foremost manufacturing from this custom has, in every aespect, introy; and has it, to wit, about eleven dollars a now sought with avidity by pen one from all head; and Russia, so largely agricultural, requires the least amount of money, and can employ but about four dollars a head. So the United States, in small part manufacturing and largely agricultural and planting, would find her maximum demand for money somewhere half way between the two—say, eight dollars a head; which, at the present amount of the white population, (say twenty-five millions,) would give lation, (say twenty-five millions,) would give two hundred millions as the national demand: always remembering that the great payments are made with crops and bills of exchange founded on the proceeds of industry. And thus it becomes a proposition demonstrated that the United States, since the correction of the

> two hundred and ninety millions to be remaining in the country at the commencement of any reasons Congress should wish to have the the present panic; and since that time more than twelve millions have arrived, and very little gone out; so that about three hundred millions would be the present estimate of the millions would be the present estimate of the washington, and thus to keep at any this army amount of gold and silver in the country—
> being one hundred millions more than the busibeing one hundred millions more than the business of the country would employ. Three hundred millions is exactly fifteen times as much Johnson shows that the appoint tents are not dred millions is exactly fifteen times as much judiciously made. Those who have the power as the United States possessed in the time of the late Bank of the United States. Twenty the late Bank of the United States. millions was the whole amount at that time, inefficient men are chosen, who perform little ing then in circulation. And it is exactly thirty times as much as the whole Union pos-sessed at the time of the termination of the first Board for the examination of ca didates.

> Under these circumstances, (\$300,000,000 or gold in the country, peace and prosperity throughout Europe and America, great crops and good health,) there was nothing in the state of the country to justify the suspension, nor anything to justify its continuance. The only solution of such a catastrophe is the objective churches themselves would become responsion one to will the failure of bad banks and subject to the respective churches; and thus the churches themselves would become responsion one to will the failure of bad banks and subject the privilege of recommendation of suitable persons to the leading anominations, in a just proportion, and make the appointments from the persons thus bright to their notice. This could be done by the chief authorities in the respective churches; and thus the churches themselves would become responsion. the churches themselves would become responsible for the respectability and finess of the respectab the solvent should repulse the associaton. The living body should not be tied to the dead one.

The solvent banks can and will resume, and that will satisfy those who do not look beyout

Respectfully, Thomas H. Renton.

MR. JOHNSON'S TRACT ON GOVERNMENT CHAPLAINS.

Mr. Johnson, the author of a Tract on Gov-

Mr. Johnson complains of lite ary criticism in the Era on some of his productions. They appeared in our Review, and we e not written States, place it in the category of a criminal by us, but by a gentleman who has often conagent, and suppress it accordingly.

Twenty old years ago, when we were laborto be fair, thorough, and indepen ant. tributed to that department, who ; purpose is, ng to restore the constitutional currency to Mr. Johnson also complains of our notice of

his work on Government Chapleins, as if we jection, repeated by all the friends of paper had intended to represent him as hostile to the the world to carry on the business of the Chaplains now employed. We intended no such thing-nor were we actuated by any unfriendly feelings whatsoever; our only purpose was to show the total inexpediency of his recfor it by correcting the gold standard, make it ommendation of a Board of Clerical Examiners, and to bring to light the fact, everlooked by small paper. Only a part of these things have Mr. Johnson, that the Chaplains in the Navy and Army must, like other subordinates, do as

Hoping Mr. Johnson will acquit us of any ploy. The supply has been nearly a thousand intention to interfere with his a resations, we

dismiss the subject. Government Chaplain We have received an address, if Lorenzo D. States navy and army. The a thor gives a brief history of the appointment of Chaplains, from the origin of our Governmen and adverts tice, as he truly remarks, was to policit the acceptance of the office of Congrassional Chaplain by persons competent to fill t with honor, duced a worse state of things. > I'be office is mote true religion, but as ambit on for a con-epicuous station, a covetous disire for the loaves and fishes. In this rivalry, as might be expected, the very men least likel to adorn the place are the most forward, oh equious, and importunate. Surely, such a system should be gold standard, twenty-three years ago, have regold standard, twenty-three years ago, have received a supply of gold to four or five times
the amount which the business operations of
the people could employ.

Of that amount, the leading banks estimated

Of that amount, the leading banks estimated

service, and do still less to awak a respect for the office. As a remedy for this Mr. Johnson National Bank, the whole supply being then but ten millions, and that all silver.

Under these circumstances, (\$300,000,000 of gold in the country, peace and prosperity gold in the country gold living body should not be tied to the dead one. The solvent should recommence their payments, and make visible the broad line between the sound and rotten, which the Legislatures have covered up; and public sentiment would the soon dispose of the latter, in spite of legislative indulgence.

Sech should have the passage in a Government like ours; and ye who does not size, a fourth place among our religious denominations, have an undue propertion of these chaplaincies? This should not be, and the spirit of the different churches should be

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

From the Richmond (Va.) South. THE KANSAS CONTROVERSY AT AN END-THE "ENQUIRER'S" DILEMMA.

The people are tired of the Kansas contro versy, but of course they want to know the issue of a struggle which has engaged so much of

event even that Kansas shall not adopt the institution. The issue of Slavery or no Slavery well for the prudence of the Convention, and is left to the decision of a popular vote. But the Constitution is not submitted for ratification or rejection. The vote is to be taken only

stitution. The issue of Statery or no Statery is left to the decision of a popular vote. But the Constitution is not submitted for ratification or rejection. The vote is to be taken only upon the Slavery question; and in either, event the Constitution is to be sent to Congress with an application for admission into the Union.

Thus does the Convention assert its absolute power in the matter by the most emphatic acts of supreme control. A solitary issue is referred back to the polls, but the body of the Constitution is to be transmitted to Congress, without giving the people an opportunity to adopt or reject it. And the Washington Union is in extension of the Indient of the Indient in the Indient of the Indient in the

Here, then, we find the Administration committed to two important principles—first, that the power of the Convention is absolute in the organization of a State Government; and see.

It is a substitute of a justice's court in the trial of a negro for petit larceny.

It is a substitute of a justice's court in the trial of a negro for petit larceny.

tion to the people, and that the absence of such formality would justify Congress in a refusal to site representative population; the Constitution her Convention has adopted is undeniably receive Kansas into the Confederacy. The ent in denouncing the action of the Convention. Hear it:

"We publish this morning the schedule them to. adopted be the Kansas Constitutional Convention. Contrary to what we conceive to be the true intent and meaning of the Kansas Nebras-ka Act, the resolutions of the Cincinnati Plat-form, the Inaugural Address of Mr. Buchanan, the recommendations of Governor Walker, the pledges of many of the members of that Convention, the general expectations of the country, and in defiance of the true principles of liberal Democratic government, that body has refused to submit its work fairly to the citizens of Indiana. of Kansas. There is no honest submission of tution without Slavery,' but they cannot vote ing them here for some time, he did take them they may be opposed to its provisions. They are not allowed an opportunity of saying whether they do or do not desire the document framed by this Convention to be their fundamental law, and by the abnegation of this privilege

We will not pause to take issue with the Press on its several propositions touching the power of the Convention and the submission of the Constitution. We deny them utterly, and contend that by the Kanass-Nebraska Act, the prohibition to our Constitution against the prohibition to our Constitution against the peculiar opinious, that the Press is logically correct in repudiating the action of the Con-

How is it with our neighbor of the Enquire That paper agreed with the Philadelphia Press in its construction of the power of the Convention, and the necessity of a popular vote upon the Constitution. The Enquirer denies that ing the Constitution. But the Convention does decline to submit the Constitution to a popular vote. Only an incidental issue is thus submitted, while, as regards the body of the Constitution, the people of Kansas are not allowed the only vote upon the question of Slavery or no Slavery; and whether they vote yea or nay, the work of the Convention is valid and conclusive. They have not a single word upon the general spirit or the particular details of their State wife into the State.

Government. Whether they will or no, the Now, it remains t

provisions. If Congress may reject the Con- diana. stitution of Kansas in default of a popular ratification, here is certainly a case for the exercise

Judges hold that the judgment against Dr. which only provides for a popular vote upon a against the authority of the Convention, surely

as upon an incidental enactment. the Kansas Convention. Will our neighbor

From the South-side Democrat of November 21. HEARING FOR KANSAS.

within the past few weeks, of the early and pacific adjustment of the complicated difficulties of the Kansas imbroglio, appear to be as far from realization as ever. The outrage-mongers are her balance, ready to award to all their due. again ablaze with indignation, and the field is laid out for a new engagement.

It has been the misfortune of Kansas, fro

the date of the first act of legislation regarding the date of the first act of legislation regarding her, to have been systematically denied a hearing. Every act of her people and her rulers to be imposed on them would be to disgrace our country, its Government, and its People, and to bring was judged in advance, or if, by a rare excess of courtesy, allowed the privilege of being done before it was criticized, has been canvassed with no reference to its agents or their circumstances, but single with an eye to its prospective influence on persons and organizations removed by hundreds of miles of space, and

standing in no legitimate connection. Under the influence of this iniquitous system the young Territory has been the victim of the most flagrant injustice. In advance of all op-portunity for a just decision, her Governors have all been pronounced tyrants, her legisla-tors traitors, her elections frauds. At last, after three years of the most turbulent existence, the assembling of the Constitutional Convention this fall was hailed as the goal of the difficulties of Kansas. Through the folly of the To-peka party, the National Democracy obtained the almost unanimous control of the Convention, shich exists in the undue preporterance of any me denomination in securing these appointments. Each should have their share in a divernment like ours; and ye who does not know that the Episcopalians, occupying, as to size, a fourth place among our religious denominations, have an undue propertion of these chaplaincies? This should not be, and the spirit of the different churches should be aroused, to put an end to suc; unjustifiable favoritism.

Dover, N. H., Nov. 24.—At our municipal election to-day, the Republican carried every the size and politicians of the Union arrayed themselves for or against it, precisely as the size and politicians of the convention, and proceeded to organize. After a few weeks of whether convention, and proceeded to organize. After a few weeks of whether a few weeks of what appears to have been a laborious and every way praiseworthy session, a draft of a Constitution is prepared. At this point, the question arose which has arisen in every Constitutional Convention since the formation of the Government, shall the Convention be submitted to the people? and, like all other questions which have ever agitated the people of Kansas, it was discussed principally outside of Kansas, it was discussed principally outside of her territory. Discarding all reference to the principles of politicians of the Union arrayed themselves for or against it, precisely as the own State and party, and the repudiation of his he almost unanimous control of the Convention aroused, to put an end to suc a unjustifiable favoritism.

A bitter controversy followed, in which, under the operation of that peculiar Kansas feature by which each excitement blots out its predecessor, Governor Walker, Topeka speech, Johnson precinct, and all, were completely ignored, the grand overshadowing question being "submission or no submission." Waterloo was child's play to the sanguinary conflict which ensued, and a disruption of the continent which ensued, and a disruption of the continent which each data disruption of the continent which should be only a last resort—a resert "submission or no submission." Waterloo was child's play to the sanguinary conflict which ensued, and a disruption of the continent seemed to be the least disastrons consequence that could possibly result. Meanwhile, the

public interest for the last three years.

Briefly, then, the Convention has finished its work, and adjourned sine die. It has constructed a complete system of State Government, and has made careful provision for its actual organs.

Which ensued, and a disruption of the contained seemed to be the least disastrons consequence that could possibly result. Meanwhile, the Convention, in the exercise of that authority which precedent as old as the Republic, conservative, determined to submit to the people, are represented in the contained seemed to be the least disastrons consequence that could possibly result. Meanwhile, the convention, in the exercise of that authority which precedent as old as the Republic, consequence that could possibly result. ization. There will be doubt among different in a separate clause, the issue of Slavery, conpersons in regard to some of the details of the fundamental law, but in the main and in its more essential features it is worthy of all approbation. It guarantees the security of the slave property now in the Territory, in the event even that Kansas shall not adopt the interior. The isane of Stargetter and Stargetter and liberal men of all parties, and

limitations of authority, have been glibly decinegro for petit larceny.

Let Kansas have the poor privilege of a fair

organization of a State Government; and, secondly, that the formality of a popular ratification is not essential to the legitimacy and validity of the Constitution.

The Philadelphia Press denies both these propositions—maintaining that the Convention has no alternative but to submit the Constitution to the people, and that the absence of such. Press, therefore, is perfectly logical and consist- publican. Let her then be admitted, and the people may set about redressing any grievances which the Convention may have subjected

THE NORTHERN PRESS. From the Indianapolis Daily Journal.

A "DRED SCOTT CASE" IN INDIANA.

It is a singular and interesting fact, that the

of Indiana.

It seems that some months ago, Dr. William the new Constitution to the action of the people. It is provided that they may vote for 'the Constitution with Slavery,' or for 'the Consti-

they are entitled by every consideration of justice and right."

Bowles defended, on the ground that the negroes were slaves, and that he had a right, under the Dred Scott decision, to bring them into Indiana. This defence was overruled by the Court of Common Pleas; and he was fined

we are bound to acknowledge, in view of its provides that "No negro or mulatto shall come peculiar opinions, that the Press is logically into, or settle in, this State." And both the Constitution and statute make it a penal offence infringement of this constitutional provision.

Nor can any one doubt that the provision

applies to all negroes and mulattoes whether bond or free. Our Supreme Court has already, in the case of Barkshire vs. the State, 7 Ind. R., the Convention may refuse to submit its work to the people, and insists that the absence of be enforced as to a free negro; and that, too, the formality would justify Congress in reject under circumstances the most revolting. The negro, Barkshire, had brought a negro into the State, and he was held liable to punishment, under this prohibition, for so doing, though he intermarried with her as soon as he had brought alternative of adopting or rejecting it. They alty of the law for encouraging his own wife to remain with him here-the court pronouncing, however, that the marriage itself was void. The effect of the decision was that a negro law-

Now, it remains to be seen whether since n Constitution is to be sent to Congress, with an | man may bring a free negro into the State, and application for the admission of Kansas into since not even a free negro lawfully resident the Union.

Now, it is obvious that the principles which the Enquirer holds to be essential are violated by the action of the Kansas Convention. If the Convention is bound to whether the Convention is bound to what the principles which there may bring into the State his own wife or child, a slaveholder can bring his slave here. If our Supreme Court decide that he may it will virtually nullify the constitutional provision the Convention is bound to submit any part of its work to the will of the people, it is bound to submit all. If the people have a right to demand a vote upon the Constitution, they have a right to demand a vote upon every one of its denied to every non-slaveholding man in In

of the power. For, beyond all dispute, the principle of an absolute right on the part of the people to pass upon their Constitution is violated by the action of the Kansas Convention, which only provides for a popular vote upon a single issue; and, if Congress may interfere in this dilemma: they must either hold our

own State Constitution on the subject a nullity it may interpose to guarantee the people an opinion on the body of the Constitution as well preme Court of the United States. Which will they do? Can they take a middle ground, and So the Enquirer is in another awkward di- say that the Constitution operates on free nelemma. It must either renounce its own principles, or else break with the Administration; take this middle ground, they will directly play for the Administration endorses the action of him, and to him only, of all the men in this the Ransas Convention. Will our neighbor pion the Philadelphia Press, the New York Herald, the Tribune, and every other Black Republican journal, in denouncing the Convention and repudiating its action? Or will it forswear its principles, and stick to the Ad
"a safe deliverance."

From the Boston Traveller. THE PROSPECTS FOR KANSAS.

We are not of the number who lack faith in our Republican form of Government. High above all the conflicting elements which have been of late set in such violent motion, we have been able to discern even-handed Justice, with To the self-denying, liberty-loving citizens of Kansas, we firmy believe will be granted that form of government and those institutions which dishonor upon the cause of popular liberty. We cannot anticipate any such result, and we will not write a single word that shall excite in advance the indignation which such a result

The renewed attempt which is now making by the organized faction in that Territory to establish a Constitution acknowledging the existence of Slavery, and forbidding its expulsion without the consent of the owners of the slaves, is notoriously repugnant to the wishes of a ma-jority of the inhabitants, and therefore it must fall. We do not believe that it will receive the ment, nor of Congress, nor even of the people of the slave States. To believe it, would be to believe that a cause can be furnished under our popular Government, for a popular revolution that the peaceful revolution of the ballot being denied to the People, they must assert their

and below that proportion, the Bank of England does not deem itself cafe. Thus swore Mr. Horsley Palmer, Gevernor of the Bank of England election to-day, the Republican carried every themselves for or against it, precisely as the own State and party, and the repudiation of Atchison by his own State and party, and the repudiation of his confederates in Kansas at the recent Territorial election, we supposed sectional interests.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.

ON State and party, and the repudiation of Atchison by his own State and party, and the repudiation of his confederates in Kansas at the recent Territorial election, we supposed sectional interests.

which should be only a last resort-a resor which can never be required under our Constitution, when rightly administered.

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